

# Tunable Spin Filter Based on III/V Antimonide Materials.

Yuri Sadofyev, Yong Cao, Alexandros Shailos, Jon Bird and Yong-Hang Zhang

Department of Electrical Engineering  
&  
Center for Solid State Electronics Research,  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, AZ 85287.  
Contact: [bird@asu.edu](mailto:bird@asu.edu) or [yhzhang@asu.edu](mailto:yhzhang@asu.edu)

Recently, we have proposed a novel tunable split-gate device for spin filters [1]. It is obviously very desirable to use semiconductor material system with large  $g$ -factors and appropriate electron confinement. III/V compound semiconductors (GaSb, AlSb, InAs and related alloys) with the lattice spacing of  $6.1 \text{ \AA}$  are the best choices. InAs and InSb have  $g$ -factors of  $-15$  and  $-51$ , respectively. We therefore expect a very large Zeeman splitting,  $\pm g\mu_B B/2$ , of the quantized electron energy levels in a quantum well, which will facilitate the demonstration of the proposed tunable spin filter device.

In this presentation, we will summarize our latest on-going research on this newly proposed device. Several samples have been grown by using MBE on GaSb substrates. The typical device structure consists of a  $0.1 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$  thick GaSb layer, followed by a  $0.2 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$  AlSb layer, and  $0.2 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$  thick digital alloy  $\text{Al}_{0.8}\text{Ga}_{0.2}\text{Sb}$  as an etch stop layer, and a ten periods  $5 \text{ nm GaSb}/5 \text{ nm AlSb}$  superlattice. After these layers, a  $30 \text{ nm AlSb}$  bottom barrier, a  $15 \text{ nm InAs}$  quantum well (QW), and a  $30 \text{ nm top AlSb}$  barrier were grown. The top barrier is  $\delta$ -doped with Te,  $10 \text{ nm}$  from the InAs QW. Finally, a  $20 \text{ nm AlSb}_{0.9}\text{As}_{0.1}$  holes barrier layer and a cap layer consisting of  $5 \text{ nm GaSb}$  and  $0.9 \text{ InAs}$  were grown.

Currently, we are in the process of making transport measurements and devices. More details will be reported at the workshop.

Reference:

1. M.J. Gilbert, J.P. Bird. Appl. Phys. Lett. **77**, 1050 (2000).